

SOMETHING FOR YOUR DARRINGS.

The heart of every parent pulsates with pride and joy every time they can see their youngsters neatly clad in an elegant suit, showing their graceful limbs incased in a well fitting and durable garment. We're going to create much heart swelling during the next week. You'll be one of those fortunate mortals if you'll only take the trouble to read what we have to say. Strict facts and no nonsense:

Lot 759—Elegant Striped Pleated Cassimere Suits, sizes 5 to 12 years,	\$1.35
Lot 768—Fancy Plaid Pleated Cassimere Suits, sizes 5 to 12 years,	\$1.35
Lot 2072—Fine Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits, strictly all wool, sizes 5 to 12 years,	\$2.00
Lot 916—Splendid Grey Cassimere Pleated Back and Front Suits, sizes 5 to 12 years,	\$2.35
Lot 1270—Dark Brown Striped Cheviot Suits, pleated front and back, sizes 5 to 13 years,	\$2.35
Lot 883—Beautiful Fancy Scotch Cheviot Suits, serge lined, sizes 4 to 13 years,	\$2.90
Lot 892—All Wool Fancy Mixed Cheviot Suits, very nobby, sizes 5 to 12 years,	\$3.35
Lot 1852—All Wool Grey Striped Cheviot Suits, sizes 5 to 13 years,	\$3.60
Blue, Brown and Drab Corduroy Suits, sizes 4 to 13 years,	\$3.00

We're not offering a few remnants as leaders. When you see our stock you'll find we've got enough of them to supply the town. We've also about 200 odd Cassimere and Cheviot Suits, sizes 5 to 10 years, your choice of these at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Look at them and you'll readily agree with us that they can't be made for the money.

JUST ONE THING MORE OF INTEREST TO MEN.

100 pairs Men's Extra Striped Cassimere Pants,	At \$1.95
100 pairs Men's All Wool Elegant Striped Cassimere Pants,	At \$2.50
100 pairs Men's All Wool Checks and Mixed Cheviot Pants,	At \$2.95

M. HELLMAN & COMPANY,

Corner Thirteenth and Farnam Streets, Omaha, Neb.

THE RAILROAD PORTFOLIO.

Theories and Utterances of Mogul and Mechanic.

THE TRANSPORTATION BEARD.

How it Falls to Afford Omaha Desired Relief From the Oppressive Rates Over the Union Pacific Bridge.

Sleepy Men.
"Somebody should hold a post-mortem examination on the Nebraska State Board of Transportation," said a well known wholesale merchant. "Like the ground hog, if circumstances are of a threatening nature, that body goes into its hole and remains there. It is to be regretted that the commercial industry of Omaha should be hampered by exorbitant freight charges, and a voice that should make itself heard remain silent. Neglect in the performance of the duty devolving upon the board has been accompanied by a contraction of business throughout the state. Complaints of excess freight charges have been made, but the board has evidenced but little desire to afford a remedy. We can furnish it with ample working material right here in Omaha. The Union Pacific and its barrier is the foundation upon which I base my assertions. Just look at it. Here we have large wholesale establishments that should not confine their business transactions in the trans-Missouri territory. We should be a supply station for all western Iowa, but the Union Pacific says 'No.' It does not come out so openly, but it establishes a rate on shipments across the bridge so high that we cannot meet the prices of foreign competitors in our own territory. Then again on shipments to Omaha from the east the Union Pacific says 'No.' It compels us to establish higher wholesale prices, which practically shuts us out in competitive territory. There is one thing certain and that is if the Chicago lines do not absorb the 'toll' on west-bound shipments to Omaha, and if the Union Pacific does not reduce the bridge tariff on east-bound shipments, a grand howl will be made some of these days which will open some people's ears and eyes. The monopoly of the Union Pacific for its \$2,000,000 structure, without any increase being made in its rate across the bridge, on a mileage basis, think the board of transportation should have an eye to business instead of falling into the trap of business sleepers."

There is something about the Union depot project that invites suspicion on the part of the tax-paying element of Omaha. There is, it is thought, a screw loose somewhere. When the railroad companies first made known their intention to build a new depot, nothing was said concerning the construction by the city of a viaduct spanning Third street, and the building alone was to cost upwards of \$1,500,000. Gradually the facts are being brought to the surface, and if no change is made and matters keep on shaping themselves as they have within the last eight days, the "gigantic" structure will be reduced to a mere skeleton. The actual cost of the building on a liberal estimate, it is said, will not exceed \$500,000, and together with the site and viaduct will cost but \$800,000. The railway officials now ask that the city vote \$175,000 in "viaduct and depot bonds" as a bonus.
The establishment of parks and places for outdoor amusements is a new move in connection with Omaha railroads. Within the past year important steps have been taken in this direction. The Union Pacific has located a park at Waterloo, about thirty-two miles from Omaha. Considerable money has been expended in fitting this park up, and it is fast becoming a favorite resort.
The Missouri Pacific has also reached out in this direction, and not only has it perfected a park system along the Belt line, but it has put on a regular Sunday excursion train.
The resort at Weeping Water has also been fixed up on an elaborate scale, and consid-

able attention has been given it by the local tourist.

In forming the Interstate Railway association and its sub-organizations, the exchequer of the interested lines has been heavily drawn upon; and, on a conservative basis, it is said, it is safe to state that the expenditure of money in this direction has already run far beyond the million dollar point. This is easily explained. From time to time the association first got down to business, which dates back to January 1 last, high-salaried officials of each road have devoted a large part of their time endeavoring to perfect the machinery of the organization. One need not go outside of Omaha for evidence of this kind. Since March 1, A. M. Moore, general freight agent of the Union Pacific, has not spent five days in his office in this city, and on the other hand, has been junking about the country, first to one point and then to another. General Traffic Manager Melton, of the Union Pacific, has also devoted considerable of his time in furtherance of the schemes as well as has E. L. Loux, the general passenger agent, who has been out of the city for some time, and has been seen in the city only to lend assistance to the ideal instrument of monopoly. It is estimated that it has cost the Union Pacific alone up to the present time, fully \$150,000 as its share of the expense, and the end has not yet been reached.

"Many people are of the opinion that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are not very closely affiliated," said a well known fireman on the Union Pacific, "but their conclusion is wrong. There never was a time in the history of either organization when there was such a kindred feeling among the members. It is true that at the time the Burlington strike was settled, the firemen felt as though the engineers did not recognize the importance of their order as fully as they should have done under the circumstances. But the public should bear in mind that the settlement was effected on strange grounds; a settlement which did not receive the support among the engineers until it was found to be the only available means of bringing the strike to an end, and even then there was considerable opposition to its being adjudicated by a committee in the light of an arbitration. But whatever degree of ill-feeling was engendered, it has been removed from the ranks of both brotherhoods, and to-day they are as one—each recognizing that the interest of the other is paramount to its own. And we are gradually nearing that point where consolidation will be effected. The federation of the two brotherhoods has been a theme of discussion for some time past, and I would not be surprised if a consolidation was effected at the annual session of the orders next fall. Does the look like rivalry or disintegration? Just put it down that whenever either element has a grievance it will take an undivided stand in bringing about its redress."

WILL CONSOLIDATE.

Grain Dealers Form a Monopoly on Union Pacific Traffic.

Arrangements for the consolidation of the grain business of the firm of Himebaugh, Merriam and the Omaha Grain elevator company have practically been completed, an exclusive and full account of which appeared in *The Bee* of yesterday. The new deal calls for the consolidation of the business and a re-organization of a stock company with a capital of \$200,000, subject to an increase at any time of 100 per cent. The company will be known as the Omaha grain company, and the headquarters will be in this city. The incorporators will be Himebaugh, Merriam, Davis, Barringer and Rogers. The last three comprise the Omaha elevator company. The consolidated company will continue to operate the sixty-five elevators distributed along the line of the Union Pacific. Articles of incorporation will be filed in the near future.

Railway Mail Service.
A. L. Kulp, of the railway mail service, has been transferred from the Omaha and Ogden to the Talmage and Ogden run, and F. W. Redford has been transferred from the Talmage and Ogden to the Omaha and Ogden run.
Chief Clerk Cramer has returned from an inspection trip and reports everything in his district in first class shape.

SPIRITUAL HOMES AND MEN.

The Rise and Progress of the Southwestern Presbyterian Church.

THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

Notes from the Churches, Together With Announcements of Sanctuary Service on This Sabbath Day of Rest, &c.

Southwest Presbyterian Church.
The southwest Presbyterian church was organized in this city on the 4th of October, 1882. Among the members to take the initiative were Joseph L. Welshans, James France, J. R. Hardenbergh, Howland Dailey, E. J. Benton, J. S. Ramseyer and David R. Loring. The rotary system of eldership was adopted and Joseph L. Welshans and Howland Dailey were elected. James France, J. R. Hardenbergh and D. R. Loring were elected trustees.

The first session meeting was held at the residence of Elder Welshans October 10, 1882, when the Presbyterian hymnal was adopted for the use in the church. Rev. F. H. Hays was then pastor of the church and services were held in a little frame building near the corner of Twentieth and Mason streets.

The following July, Rev. Mr. Hays having resigned, Elder Hays accepted a call to come and take charge of the church. The membership then numbered twenty-eight. At a congregation meeting August 1, 1883, moderated by Rev. William McCandish, Rev. Thomas C. Hall was unanimously elected pastor and was ordained and installed August 19, Dr. Hall preaching the ordination sermon. Rev. William McCandish delivered the charge to the people and Rev. William J. Harsha the charge to the pastor. The present church was built soon after this and the membership had rapidly increased to 150. In June, 1885, Rev. Mr. Hall tendered his resignation to accept a call from a Presbyterian church in Chicago. His resignation was accepted and Rev. David R. Kerr, the present pastor, under whose guiding hand the membership has rapidly increased and the church steadily advanced and prospered until it has grown to be one of the prominent churches of Omaha, with bright prospects and a large and devout following.

Nebraska Ministerial Association.
The Nebraska ministerial association of the Christian denomination will hold a four days' session in Omaha this week, beginning Tuesday. All ministers are invited to attend and about seventy-five are expected to be present, many from distant states. The meeting of the association will be held at the First Christian church and will be in charge of a committee consisting of Revs. R. C. Barrow, Charles B. Newman and W. T. Mainprize.

The morning hours each day will be devoted to biblical literature, lectures and devotional exercises, and the afternoons are given to sermons, discussion of religious questions and reading of religious papers. Among the prominent lecturers will be W. P. Artyon, professor of the chair of biblical literature in the new Christian university of Nebraska, who will lecture on "Prophecies;" Rev. R. C. Barrow, state evangelist, Rev. J. E. Harris, of Talmage, who will discuss a paper on "Our Help and Our Hindrances;" Rev. Charles H. Newman, of Lincoln, who will lecture on the "Philosophy of Christian Education;" Rev. A. Martin, of this city, who will speak on the "Oracles of God;" H. O. Breeden, of the First Christian church of Des Moines, who will take as his subject "Preacher as a Student;" Rev. T. J. Williamson, of Nebraska City, will discuss "The Church, the Age of Miracles and the Age of Law;" and Rev. C. T. Von Gleaves will speak on "Travels in Palestine" and "How to Reach the Masses." W. T. Mainprize, of Hastings, will preach the closing sermon.

Religious Notes.
Rev. Dr. Duryea, of the Congregational

church, has just returned from a two weeks' sojourn in Dakota, where he has been delivering a series of lectures at an institution of theology at Yankton.
Unity church, on Seventeenth and Cass streets, is soon to have a new pastor and a general reorganization. A committee of ten, consisting of William Wallace, H. C. Aiken, S. R. Johnson, N. E. Edholm, W. S. Curtis, E. A. Coy, Joseph H. Blair, E. A. Ayerst, C. C. Belden and George A. Joselyn will make the selection, and act with the board of trustees and the secretary and treasurer in the general management of the church. Rev. M. M. Mann of Rochester, N. Y., is favorably mentioned for the position of pastor.

There will be no service in the evening at the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Phanner will preach in the morning, Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting at 6:45 p. m.

The degree of D. D. has been distributed quite generously in Nebraska this season. Rev. E. M. Lewis, of Lincoln, was the first to receive the honor, it being bestowed upon him by Beloit college; then Rev. W. J. Harsha, the popular leader of Omaha Presbyterianism, received it from Parsons college; Rev. John Gordon, the pastor of Westminster church of the city, received it from the Western Presbyterian and pastor at Hastings, from his alma mater, Miami university, at Oxford, Ohio. On the 26th of June Rev. Dr. W. J. Harsha was made the recipient of the degree for a second time, Lake Forest university being the institution conferring it. This makes the latter a doctor of the second degree.

The regular formal meetings of Trinity cathedral Sunday school and the children's services were given up after next Sunday until September. In the meantime any teacher may continue the sessions of his or her class at the usual hour, and Sunday school library books will be given out.

The laying of the corner stone of the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Twentieth and Davenport streets, will take place Thursday evening, the 18th instant, at 8 p. m., instead of Wednesday evening at 5 p. m., as announced.

By invitation of the dean and in connection with the regular meeting of the Cathedral chapter, Bishop Hare, of South Dakota, will preach at Trinity St. James' day, July 25.

Music at Kountze Memorial Lutheran church. Among the vocal selections for July 14 are: "The Lord's Prayer," "Knopf's Venite Exultemus" and "Gennadi's Anima."

How Beautiful are thy Dwellings!—Leach "Seek Ye the Lord!"—Baumbach "Calvary!" soprano solo—Rodney "Thou Guiding Star!"—Knopf Gloria Patri—Andante—Mendelssohn Organ solos—Ora pro Nobis—Novels Organ solo—Schumann—Barello Grand Offertoire—Thayer

The Theosophical society meets every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, room 205, Sheely block. Room will be open every evening, 7 to 9 o'clock, with a select library of theosophical and occult books for study.
Rev. R. R. Barrow, state evangelist, will preach in the First Christian church this morning and evening. Rev. A. Martin, the pastor, preaches in Lincoln.

Licensed to Wed.
Marriage licenses were issued by Judge Shields to the following parties yesterday:
Name and Residence. Age.
George W. Shaffer, Omaha, 30
Maggie Hart, Omaha, 39
Arthur E. Shookley, Ottumwa, Ia., 28
Grace Dudley, Marshalltown, Ia., 15

Inadequate Fire Protection.
There is a great demand for better protection against fire at Walnut Hill. Commissioner Hartman was seen last evening and told a Bee reporter that a fire alarm box had already been ordered for Walnut hill

and one for West Omaha. "As to more engine houses," said he, "there is great need of them, but we have no funds with which to purchase anything for the fire department. The 4½ mills tax is inadequate for the demands of a fire department sufficient to protect this city. The department now is suitable only for a city of 70,000 people, while we have here a population of about 130,000. When the present commission went into office the Omaha fire department was between \$14,000 and \$15,000 in debt. We have reduced the amount about \$8,000, but must have some assistance in order to properly protect the city against fires.
"A fire department is very expensive; we have forty-six men to pay salaries, a large number of horses to maintain, and the machinery and hose must be kept in perfect order. Every alarm costs on an average \$50, so that the alarms of a year count up to quite a snug little sum.
"We expect relief very soon, and steps will be taken at once to procure assistance from the city."

Who Stole the Watch?
Custis Smith, William Paulson and Harry Nichols, charged with stealing a gold watch, were arrested yesterday, but on trial Paulson proved that he bought the watch from Nichols for \$9, and when told that it was stolen property, gave it to Smith to be restored to its owner, Charles E. Merrill. Smith was somewhat slow about restoring the stolen property, but it being proven that he and Paulson were not guilty, they were discharged. Nichols claims to have bought the watch from a small boy named Neils, and he is being held while the officers are looking for Neils. Paulson, who is well connected and of good family, was highly indignant at being arrested, and manifested very strong opposition to such proceedings.

The Author of "Said Pasha."
Richard Stahl, author of "Said Pasha," is in Omaha, having come here to enjoy a vacation and complete his new opera, "The Sea King." Mr. Stahl and the Knelling Bros., under whose management "Said Pasha" was produced, have clashed, and last week, in St. Louis, Mr. Stahl brought the suit against them. "They were indebted to me," said the young man, "for salary and royalties, \$2,000, and after several futile attempts I found it was impossible to get a settlement, and brought suit."

The Paxton Changes Hands.
T. C. Brainerd, a capitalist and well known hotel man, of Kearney, Neb., has practically effected the purchase of the furniture and fixtures of the Paxton hotel. He has been in Omaha several days negotiating with Kitchell Bros., the proprietors and owners, and a definite understanding has been reached whereby he will take charge of the well known hotel in a few days. It is stated that the furniture, fixtures and good will of the establishment were disposed of to Mr. Brainerd for \$80,000.

Incorporated Music.
At a meeting of the members of the A. O. H. band, held last night, it was decided that articles of incorporation should be applied for and that the name of the incorporation should be the Ancient Order of Hibernian Band and Mutual Protective and Life Society. On the following day, T. C. Douglas, D. P. Clifton and P. Casey as incorporators. The object of this change is to promote the interests of the musical fraternity of Omaha in the organization.

The Council Failed to Counsel.
The call for a special meeting of the council last night brought out the usual number of contractors, who waited until 8:30 o'clock, when Councilman Cousinas arrived. He did not feel capable of running the municipal mill alone and signaled the janitor to turn out the lights.

Lou Grebe Surprised.
Lou Grebe, deputy sheriff, was given a very pleasant surprise yesterday. The judges, lawyers, clerks, bailiffs and everybody else connected with the district court made up a purse of \$175 and presented it to him as a wedding gift.

THE FALL OF THE BASTILLE.

A Century Ago To-day Its Grim Gates Yielded.

LIKE THE WALLS OF JERICHO.

How the Solid Stone Fortress With Its Eight Strong Towers Gave Way Before the Shouts of Noisy Patriots.

La Bastille Est Prise!
One hundred years ago to-day the Bastille was taken. To-day is the anniversary about which cluster the historical incidents that are commemorated by the Paris exposition. The fall of the Bastille marked the beginning of popular supremacy during the French revolution.

From the time of King John, or perhaps earlier, two towers rose at the gate of St. Antoine, formerly a part of the fortifications of Paris; and in 1369, at the command of Charles V, it was changed into a bastille or fort, by Hugues Aubriot. Six other towers of massive structure were added and the whole united by thick walls of stone and surrounded by a ditch twenty-five feet wide. Various extensions and alterations were afterwards effected, but the building remained substantially as at first—a huge, gloomy structure with eight strong towers.

As the other fortifications were removed, the name Bastille was restricted to the fort at the gate of St. Antoine. It was originally built as a point for military defense, but was also used as a prison for political offenders. The builder himself, was, according to the popular account, the first prisoner confined within its walls. The "man of the iron mask" and many other persons of equal celebrity have passed years of their lives in its cage-like cells.

Nor was its last surrender its only one. In 1498 the opponents of Charles VII. took refuge in the Bastille, but were forced to capitulate from lack of provisions. In 1588, the Duke of Guise obtained possession and shut up the whole parliament within its walls. On the 11th of January, 1634, it was invested by the forces of the Fronde and taken two days later. It was to the cannon of the bastille that Conde owed his retreat to Paris after the fight of Jatte St. Antoine in 1651. But the final surrender and fall was the incident which made it famous.

It was in the month of June 1789, that the French assembly declared the taxes illegally levied and began its quarrel with Louis XVI. Then followed turbulent times. On the 11th of July, the ministry was changed and the popular voice set out in earnest from Versailles. On the following day, the report of his dismissal was circulated. The Parisian populace flew to arms. It was a Sunday that marked the first shedding of blood, as the armed mob came in contact with a royal German regiment. Terror now changed to fury. The mob hurried to the Hotel de Ville, to demand arms of the electors sitting there. During the night the gate-keepers were dispersed, the barriers burned and gunsmiths' shops plundered.

On Monday morning the electors invested the municipal officers with military power, and drew a plan for arming the civic militia. They were to call 48,000 men, whose distinctive sign should be the red and blue cockade.

During the same morning the people were plundering houses in search of grain. They had broken open the armory and rummaged out the ancient armor. The rabble wearing helmets and carrying pikes were overrunning the city. Arms were demanded with loud shouts. In the meanwhile evening drew on. The assembly accomplished nothing in the way of quelling the tumult. It insisted that the king should remove his troops, and continued its session the greater part of the night. The 14th of July began to dawn.

The populace had continued to hover about the Bastille during the whole of the previous day. "To the Bastille!" had been heard repeatedly. The wish for its destruction had been expressed to the deputies. A cry for arms was kept up. A report was spread that the Hotel des Invalides contained a considerable quantity, and thither the whole crowd repaired. A fresh throng arrived. Cries against the Bastille grew stronger. The mob began operations to carry out its wishes. Two men mounted the roof of the guard house and broke with axes the chains which held the bridge. The latter fell; the rabble rushed upon it and to a second with the intention of passing it in a like manner. A discharge of musketry brought it to a stand. The electors, hearing the noise, sent two deputations requiring the mob to admit a detachment of the Paris militia. The deputations arrived about the same time. Amid the siege by the populace they could scarcely be heard. Some shots were fired from an unknown quarter. The mob, thinking itself betrayed, rushed forward to set fire to the building. On this the garrison began to fire with grape. The French guards came up with cannon and began a regular attack.

During the proceedings a note addressed to Delaunay, the governor of the Bastille, was intercepted, which advised him to hold out, assuring him of immediate succor. Delaunay wished to blow up the fort, but his garrison interposed and obliged him to surrender. The bridge was lowered. The besiegers approached. The mob for instrument of torture. They gazed at the iron coils and wondered at the large stone in the center attached to an iron chain. The Bastille had fallen. Its gray walls can serve no more as a protection to tyrannical kings. In its place now stands a lofty column of bronze dedicated to the memory of the patriots of July 1789 and 1830. It is crowned by a gilded Mercury spreading his pinions in the act of flight.

County Court.
John P. Thomas has commenced proceedings against Udo O. Brown in the county court. He prays for judgment in the sum of \$400 on a contract to deliver brick. The contract called for 600,000 brick, and 500,000 were delivered. The defendant then refused to accept the remainder called for in the contract although plaintiff was ready to deliver them. On account of a fall in the brick market the plaintiff claims he is at a loss, hence the suit.